

On some Type Specimens of the Genus *Zygaena* Fabricius (Lepidoptera : Zygaenidae) in the British Museum (Natural History)

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With the completion, in 1964, of the rearrangement of the *Zygaena* Fabricius collection in the British Museum (Natural History), a number of holotypes and syntypes were noted which were not included in the catalogue (Tremewan, 1961) or in a subsequent paper (Tremewan, 1962). The present paper may therefore be regarded as a second supplement to the catalogue; its aim being to illustrate the holotypes and lectotypes, the latter being designated where necessary. The arrangement of the present work follows that of 1961 and 1962.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. A. Rowe for taking the photographs reproduced on the plate, and to Mr. Alan D. Palmer, who made the original drawings used to illustrate the genitalia of the lectotype of *Z. ganymedes* Herrich-Schäffer.

Zygaena erythrus (Hübner)

Sphinx erythrus Hübner, [1803]-[1806], Sammlung europäischer Schmetterlinge, 2 (1), pl. 18, fig. 87; [1806], ibidem, Der Ziefer, p. 77.

The type locality of *erythrus erythrus* Hübner has previously been cited by various authors as the neighbourhood of Firenze (Florence), Italy. Hübner, however, cites "Die Gegend des Vesuvs", viz., the region of Vesuvius, which is situated above the Bay of Naples, Campania. This area should now be taken as the type locality of the nominate subspecies of *erythrus* Hübner.

Zygaena erythrus saportae Boisduval (ssp. rev.)

Zygaena minos Denis & Schiffermüller *sensu* Boisduval, 1828, Essai sur une Monographie des Zygénides, p. 29 (*partim*), pl. 1, fig. 7.

Zygaena saportae Boisduval, 1829, Essai sur une Monographie des Zygénides, Errata et Addenda, p. 1; 1829, *Europaeorum Lepidopterorum Index Methodicus*, Errata et Addenda, p. 2; 1834, *Icones historique des Lépidoptères nouveaux ou peu connus*, 2: 38, pl. 52, figs. 2, 3.

Zygaena erythrus albipes Verity, 1916, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.*, p. 289 (**syn. nov.**).

In my previous paper (Tremewan, 1962: 125), I considered the date of publication of the name *saportae* Boisduval to be 1834, but I have subsequently discovered that the name was actually published by Boisduval in 1829, in an *Errata et Addenda* to his *Monographie des Zygénides*, which was published in 1828⁽¹⁾. A copy of this apparently rare work, together with an *Errata et Addenda* to Boisduval's *Europaeorum Lepidopterorum Index Methodicus*, is in the possession of Dr. L. G. Higgins, to whom I am greatly indebted for allowing me to examine it. The pagination of the *Errata et Addenda* to the *Index Methodicus* follows on, viz., from pp. 2-8, from the *Errata et Addenda* to the *Monographie*. Dr. Higgins has recently published further details of this work (Higgins, 1965).

The name *saportae* Boisduval has always been considered synonymous with *erythrus erythrus* Hübner from the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, Italy (Burgeff, 1926: 5; Reiss, 1930: 7; Tremewan, 1962: 125). Boisduval (1828: 29, pl. 1, fig. 7) however, first described and figured *saportae* under the name *minos* Denis & Schiffermüller, stating that the species occurred in France, Austria, Hungary, Italy (including Sicily), Switzerland, etc. The text can therefore be attributed partly to the true *minos* (*purpuralis* Brünnich) and partly to the species *erythrus*. Boisduval stated that the insect figured (pl. 1, fig. 7) by him was a female taken in Sicily. Although the illustration does not show the basal streak 2a on the forewings, a character of *erythrus*, I have no doubt that it represents a female of this species, such a conclusion having been reached by previous authors. Furthermore, of the two species, only *erythrus* occurs in Sicily, while *minos* (*purpuralis*) has never been found there. Boisduval (1829: 1) later realised his error, and separated and described an insect which had been bred from larvae found feeding on *Eryngium campestre* in Provence by M. le comte de Saporta. Boisduval further stated that this insect, so common in the south, might possibly be a species distinct from *minos* and proposed the name *saportae*. Although Sicily was not mentioned in this *Addenda*, it should be taken as the type locality of *saportae*, following Boisduval's statement: "En conséquence, l'individu femelle que j'ai fait figurer [pl. 1, fig. 7] sera le type de cette nouvelle espèce, . . .". Boisduval (1834: 38, pl. 52, figs. 2, 3) next mentioned that the species occurred in Provence, Italy and Sicily and figured two specimens which are undoubtedly *erythrus* Hübner.

The name *saportae* Boisduval should now be used to describe the subspecies of *erythrus* occurring in Sicily, as Boisduval had previously stated that the female specimen figured by him in 1828 (pl. 1, fig. 7) is the type and that this specimen originated from Sicily. It is only later (1834: 38) that Italy and Provence are included as localities. The Sicilian populations of *erythrus* were also named ssp. *albipes* Verity (1916: 289). The name *albipes* Verity, however, must now fall in synonymy under *saportae* Boisduval.

I have been unable to trace the type of *saportae* in the Boisduval collection. If the specimen had been found one might expect it to be labelled *minos*, the name which Boisduval originally used. There is a male specimen of *purpuralis* Brünnich, however, labelled "Minos. H. Pilosellae. Esp.". This specimen is obviously not the type of *saportae* and it is probable that Boisduval transferred the labels after discovering his error. It is perhaps worth mentioning that Boisduval's illustrations (1828, pl. 1, fig. 6; 1834, pl. 52, fig. 1) of *erythrus* Hübner are probably referable to *purpuralis* Brünnich. Treitschke (1834: 103) also considered that the specimens figured as *erythrus* Hübner by Boisduval were varieties of *minos* (*purpuralis*). This conclusion is supported by my examination of a female specimen from the Boisduval collection, labelled "Erythrus. H.". This specimen is, in fact, an example of *purpuralis* with enlarged and confluent forewing spots and is probably referable to ssp. *austronubigena* Verity from the Abruzzi. Burgeff (1926: 5), however, referred these figures to *rubicundus* Hübner.

(1)The two copies in the British Museum (Natural History) of Boisduval's *Monographie des Zygenides* are both dated 1829 on the title pages. Reference to the *Bibliographie de la France* (1828: 836), however, shows that the *Monographie* was recorded in that work on 22nd November 1828,

thus proving that it was published in 1828 and not in 1829. I do not know whether any copies exist that are dated 1828 on the title page but it is probable that those dated 1829 are in fact a second edition. Boisduval's *Europaeorum Lepidopterorum Index Methodicus* is also recorded in the *Bibliographie de la France* (1828: 845). The *Index Methodicus* was published in at least two editions, one dated 1828 on the title page (such a copy being in the British Museum (Natural History)), the other dated 1829 on the title page (there are two copies of this edition in the British Museum (Natural History)). These two editions (1828 and 1829) are apparently identical with the exception of the title pages. By implication, a third edition of the *Index Methodicus* was published in 1829, differing from the second edition only in the addition of the Errata et Addenda.

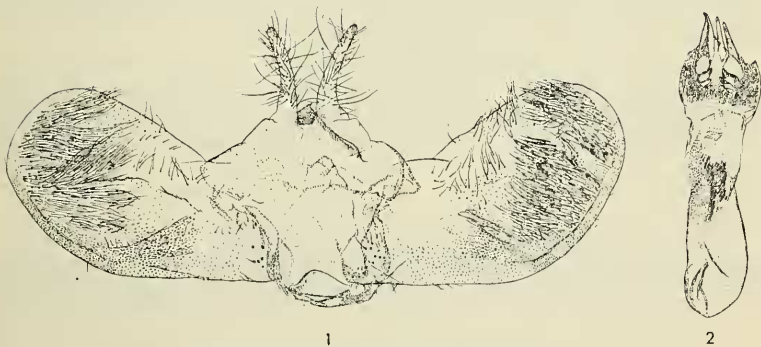
Zygaena ganymedes Herrich-Schäffer

Zygaena ganymedes Herrich-Schäffer, 1852, Systematische Bearbeitung der Schmetterlinge von Europa, 6: 45; 1851, ibidem, 2, pl. 14, figs. 100, 101 (non-binomial).

(Pl. I, fig. 1)

Lectotype: ♂ 26 mm. "62 55"; "*Zyg. ganymedes* As. min."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1177 (text figs. 1, 2).



Zygaena ganymedes Herrich-Schäffer.

Fig. 1, male genitalia; Fig. 2, aedeagus.

The number "62 55" on the blue pin-label is the registration number (1862: 55) of the specimen and reference to the register showed that the specimen is one of two purchased by the British Museum (Natural History) in 1862 from Herrich-Schäffer and named by him, together with a number of other species of lepidoptera. As this is apparently the only specimen extant that was seen by Herrich-Schäffer, the second specimen not having been traced, I have no hesitation in designating it as a lectotype. Apart from being somewhat faded, the specimen is in very good condition. It should be noted that Dr. B. Alberti (in litt.) states that there are no original specimens of *ganymedes* Herrich-Schäffer in the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.

Zygaena carniolica (Scopoli)

Sphinx carniolica Scopoli, 1763, *Entomologia carniolica*, p. 189, fig. 478.

Zygaena carniolica crymaea Stauder

Zygaena carniolica crymaea Stauder, 1925, *Ent. Anz.*, **5**: 86.

(Pl. I, fig. 2)

Lectotype: ♂ 30 mm. "Feodossia (Krym) 19. VI. 1921. L. Sheljuzhko leg. coll. L. Sheljuzhko"; two labels in Stauder's handwriting: "ss. n. crymaea Stdr Typen 9 ♂"; "Krym!"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1172.

From a series of 6 ♂♂, I designate as lectotype, the male with the data quoted above.

Zygaena carniolica gradiscana Stauder

Zygaena carniolica gradiscana Stauder, 1922, *Soc. ent.*, **37**: 46.

(Pl. I, fig. 3)

Lectotype: ♂ 29 mm. "Litorale Sdraussina 20. VI. 1921 H. Stauder Patuna"; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "gradiscana Stdr. Type"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1173.

Of the original series of 60 ♂♂ and 22 ♀♀, there are in the British Museum (Natural History), 8 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ from which I designate as lectotype, the male with the data quoted above.

When describing this subspecies, Stauder also named the ab. *rubrothoracalis* Stauder. There are no specimens labelled as such, but 2 ♂♂ have on the thorax, red scales which have been transferred from the fore- and hindwings. It is probable that Stauder considered these specimens to be aberrations.

Zygaena loti ([Denis & Shiffermüller])

Sphinx loti [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündigung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wienergegend*, p. 45.

Zygaena loti restricta Stauder

Zygaena achilleae restricta Stauder, 1915, *Z. wiss. InsektBiol.*, **11**: 71.

(Pl. I, fig. 4)

Lectotype: ♀ 29 mm. "Jtal. mer. pen.-Surrentina 10.6.1913 H. Stauder"; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "ab. restricta Stauder 1387. Typen!"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1169

This subspecies, labelled "ab." on the pin-label, was described from a series of 10 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀, collected 10. vii. 1913 on Monte Faito, above 1000 m. In addition to the female lectotype designated above, there are in the British Museum (Natural History), 2 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ from the same locality.

Zygaena lavandulae (Esper)

Sphinx lavandulae Esper, 1783, *Die Schmetterlinge*, **2**: 221, pl. 34, fig. 2.

Zygaena lavandulae lavandulae Esper ab. **lutescens** Cockerell

Zygaena lavandulae Esper ab. *lutescens* Cockerell, 1889, *Entomologist*, **22**: 128.

Zygaena lavandulae Esper var., Warburg, 1888, *Entomologist*, **21**: 211.
(Pl. I, fig. 5)

Type: ♂ 30 mm. "e. l. 23/5/88 Cannes."; "Lavandulae. ab. e. l. 23/5/88"; ex Warburg collection.

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1168.

The cocoon, together with the pupa case, is placed on the pin under the specimen. In naming this aberration, Cockerell refers to Warburg's record of breeding the specimen, together with several typical, red examples, from larvae found at Cannes feeding on *Dorycnium suffruticosum* Vill. (*Dorycnium pentaphyllum* Scop. =).

Zygaena transalpina (Esper)

Sphinx transalpina Esper, 1782, *Die Schmetterlinge*, **2**: 142, pl. 16, figs. d, e, f.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger, 1894, *Iris*, **7**: 254.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. *rubromixta* Stauder, 1921, *N. Beitr. syst. Insektenk.*, **2**: 31 (**syn. nov.**).

[*rubromixta*]
(Pl. I, fig. 6)

Lectotype: ♀ 36 mm. "Ital. mer. 900 m. penins. Surrentina M. Faito 9.6.1920 H. Stauder legit."; "*rubromixta* Stdr."; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1181.

The lectotype designated above is merely a worn specimen of the normal, red, ssp. *sorrentina* Staudinger and for convenience, I place the name in synonymy under that subspecies. Reiss (1930: 39) erroneously considered the name *rubromixta* Stauder to be a synonym of ab. *roseopicta* Turati.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. **albinotica** Stauder

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. *albinotica* Stauder, 1915, *Z. wiss. InsektBiol.*, **11**: 135.

(Pl. I, fig. 7)

Lectotype: ♂ 31 mm. "Ital. mer. pen.-Surrentina 16. 6. 1913 H. Stauder"; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "*albinotica*"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1182.

I designate the specimen with the data quoted above as the lectotype and consider it to be one of the six original specimens cited by Stauder.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. **aureomaculata** Stauder

Z. transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. *aureomaculata* Stauder, 1921, *N. Beitr. syst. Insektenk.*, **2**: 30.

(Pl. I, fig. 8)

Lectotype: ♀ 33 mm. "10/6 Ital. mer. 900 m. penins. Surrentina M. Faito 1920 H. Stauder legit."; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "aureomaculata Stdr"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1178.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. **flavomixta** Stauder

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. *flavomixta* Stauder, 1921, *N. Beitr. syst. Insektenk.*, **2**: 31.

(Pl. I, fig. 9)

Lectotype: ♂ 32 mm. "14/6 Ital. mer. 900 m. penins. Surrentina M. Faito 1920 H. Stauder legit."; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "flavomixta Str Typen"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1179.

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. **ochraceomaculata** Stauder

Zygaena transalpina sorrentina Staudinger ab. *ochraceomaculata* Stauder, 1921, *N. Beitr. syst. Insektenk.*, **2**: 31.

(Pl. I, fig. 10)

Type: ♂ 33 mm. "18/6 Ital. mer. 850 m. penins. Surrentina M. Faito. 1920 H. Stauder legit."; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "ochraceo-maculata Stdr Type"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1180.

Zygaena viciae ([Denis & Schiffermüller])

Sphinx viciae [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündigung eines systematischen Werkes von den Schmetterlingen der Wienergegend*, p. 45.

Zygaena viciae subglocknerica Reiss

Zygaena viciae subglocknerica Reiss, 1943, *Z. wien. ent. Ges.*, **28**: 108.

Zygaena hybr. *pseudofilipendulae* Stauder, 1924, *Int. ent. Z.*, **18**: 52 (**syn. nov.**).

[*pseudofilipendulae*]

(Pl. I, fig. 11)

Type: ♀ 28 mm. "Teriol. Scharnitz 22/7. 23 H. Stauder"; "achilleae ssp. alpestris Bgf. f. *pseudofilipendulae* Stdr"; "Rothschild Bequest B. M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1174.

This specimen is not a hybrid but a normal form of *viciae* Denis & Schiffermüller. The name has no status in nomenclature and for convenience, is placed in synonymy under *viciae subglocknerica* Reiss.

Zygaena filipendulae (Linné)

Sphinx filipendulae Linné, 1758, *Systema Naturae*, ed. X, p. 494 (with reference to *Fauna Suecica*, p. 256, 1746).

Zygaena filipendulae veneta Rocci

Zygaena filipendulae veneta Rocci, 1937, *Redia*, **22**: 136.

Zygaena filipendulae Linné ab. *burgeffi* Stauder, 1921, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges.*

Wien, 70: (178) (**syn. nov.**).

[burgeffi]

(Pl. I, fig. 12)

Lectotype: ♀ 39 mm. "Litorale austr. Karstboden Draga 16/6 1913 H. STAUDER"; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "filip. burgeffi Stdr Typen"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1170.

I designate as lectotype the female with the data quoted above. This female is the only remaining specimen of the original series of 8 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀. Stauder records "15.VI" for the locality Draga, but in spite of this not agreeing with the data on the pin-label, I have no hesitation in accepting the specimen as a syntype. This specimen is a normal female of *filipendulae veneta* Rocci and for convenience, I place the name *burgeffi* Stauder, which has no status in nomenclature, in synonymy.

Zygaena filipendulae pulchrior Verity ab. **cingulata** Tremewan

Zygaena filipendulae pulchrior Verity ab. *cingulata* Tremewan, 1965, *Ent. Rec.*, 77: 89.

(Pl. I, fig. 13)

Type: ♂ 32 mm. "Bischofsbad Bihar C. 26.vi. 1913"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."; "*Z. filipendulae pulchrior* Verity ab. *cingulata* Tremewan. det. W. G. Tremewan, 1964. Holotype ♂".

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1171.

Zygaena trifolii (Esper)

Sphinx trifolii Esper, 1783, *Die Schmetterlinge*, 2: 223, pl. 34, figs. 4, 5.

Zygaena trifolii trinacria Verity ab. **punctonotata** Verity

Zygaena trifolii trinacria Verity ab. *punctonotata* Verity, 1926, *Ent. Rec.*, 38: 12.

(Pl. I, fig. 14)

Lectotype: ♂ 32 mm. "Sicilien Ficuzza Geo. G. Kr."; "Sicily, coll. E. Ragusa."; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1175.

Zygaena trifolii trifolii Esper

Zygaena trifolii Esper, 1783, *Die Schmetterlinge*, 2: 223, pl. 23, figs. 4, 5.

Zygaena trifolii Esper ab. *ruficineta* Tutt, 1908, *Ent. Rec.*, 20: 248 (**syn. nov.**).

[ruficineta]

(Pl. I, fig. 15)

Lectotype: ♂ 29 mm. "Staefa, L. Zürich, 29. July 1905 ex coll. Tutt."; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

Zygaenidae Slide No. 1176.

Part of the data on the pin-label is erroneous and should read "27. July 1908" (Tremewan, 1965: 88). As I have already stated (Tremewan, loc. cit.), the series of 9 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ comprises normal specimens of *trifolii* and the name *ruficineta* Tutt is placed in synonymy under *trifolii trifolii* Esper.

Zygaena lonicerae (Scheven)

Sphinx lonicerae Scheven, 1777, *Der Naturforscher, Halle*, 10: 97.

Zygaena lonicerae herthae Stauder (ssp. rev.).

Zygaena lonicerae herthae Stauder, 1920, *Soc. ent.*, 35: 23.

Zygaena lonicerae dimorphica Verity, 1926, *Ent. Rec.*, 38: 60; 1925, *Ent. Rec.*, 37: 117, pl. 8, figs. 54, 55 (syn. nov.).

[herthae]

(Pl. 1, fig. 16)

Lectotype: ♂ 37 mm. "Calabria Mt. Martinello 6. 6. 1913 H. Stauder"; a label in Stauder's handwriting: "subsp. herthae Stdr"; "Rothschild Bequest B.M. 1939-1."

The lectotype designated above, is the only remaining specimen of the original series of 7 ♂♂. The abdomen of this specimen is missing. The date of capture is erroneously recorded on the pin-label, as Stauder stated that the specimens were captured 6th July 1913.

Verity (1926: 72) considered *herthae* Stauder to be a synonym of *silana* Burgeff (1914: 63, pl. 3, figs. 112-114). In my opinion, however, *herthae* Stauder is a subspecies distinct from *silana* Burgeff, while I consider that *dimorphica* Verity (1926: 60) is synonymous with *herthae* Stauder. Burgeff described ssp. *silana* from a series of specimens collected from the beginning to the middle of July 1907 near Sila, Calabria. A large series from the Sila Mts., near Bottle Donata, Calabria, 1000-1800 m., 6-12, vii. 1907, leg. O. Neumann, agree entirely with Burgeff's description and figures. In the British Museum (Natural History) there is also a series of *lonicerae* collected by Querci in 1920 at San Fili (Cosenza), 900 m., this apparently being part of the same series from which Verity described his ssp. *dimorphica*. These specimens agree with the lectotype of *herthae* Stauder and a series of 7 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, from Mt. Martinello, Calabria, and the neighbourhood of Paola Cosenza, Calabria, 15-17. vi. 1920. I therefore place *dimorphica* Verity as a synonym of *herthae* Stauder and raise the latter out of synonymy with *silana* Burgeff. It should also be noted that the lectotype ♂ of *herthae* Stauder agrees with Verity's illustration of a male of *dimorphica*, while *silana* Burgeff is distinct from both, according to the specimens figured by Burgeff.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

- Fig. 1. *Zygaena ganymedes* Herrich-Schäffer, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 2. *Z. carniolica crymaea* Stauder, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 3. *Z. carniolica gradiscana* Stauder, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 4. *Z. loti restricta* Stauder (*Z. achilleae restricta* Stauder, lectotype ♀).
- Fig. 5. *Z. lavandulae lavandulae* Esper ab. *lutescens* Cockerell, type ♂.
- Fig. 6. *Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger (*Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger ab. *rubromixta* Stauder, lectotype ♀).
- Fig. 7. *Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger ab. *albinotica* Stauder, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 8. *Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger ab. *aureomaculata* Stauder, lectotype ♀.
- Fig. 9. *Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger ab. *flavomixta* Stauder, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 10. *Z. transalpina sorrentina* Staudinger ab. *ochraceomaculata* Stauder, type ♂.
- Fig. 11. *Z. viciae subglocknerica* Reiss (*Zygaena* hybr. *pseudofilipendulae* Stauder, type ♀).
- Fig. 12. *Z. filipendulae veneta* Rocci (*Z. filipendulae* Linné ab. *burgeffi* Stauder, lectotype ♀).
- Fig. 13. *Z. filipendulae pulchrior* Verity ab. *cingulata* Tremewan, type ♂.
- Fig. 14. *Z. trifolii trinacria* Verity ab. *punctonotata* Verity, lectotype ♂.
- Fig. 15. *Z. trifolii trifolii* Esper (*Z. trifolii* Esper ab. *ruficinla* Tutt, lectotype ♂).
- Fig. 16. *Z. lonicerae herthae* Stauder, lectotype ♂.

A MIDDLE NINETEENTH CENTURY GLASS-BOTTOMED BOX.—With reference to Mr. G. E. Hutchinson's note (*Ent. Rec.*, **77** : 264) under the above heading, the box is a Scotch snuff box. In the days when I used to collect small antiques, I bought a similar circular box in Surrey which also had a Cairngorm set in the centre of the lid, but this was made entirely of yew, which had attained a beautiful mellow tone by age. I also was intrigued as to what it could have been made for. On examination, I noticed there was a minute piece of faded newspaper wedged at the top of the inside of the lid, and on prising this out carefully, a few grains of snuff tumbled out, and these still held their aroma. The minute print on the paper was of a very ancient type, and anyone knowledgeable of print might perhaps have been able to have given some useful information as to the date of the box. However, I had no doubt at all from the box itself in dating it eighteenth century. The Cairngorm and horn on the box give the clue to Scotland.—E. E. JOHNSON, Wood Pigeon, Wormley, Surrey. 20.xii.1965.